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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

## WAR NEWS.

## JEWS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The *Tagblatt* of Berlin states that German anti-Semitic organs are starting a new campaign to prevent Jews in Germany from becoming officers after the war. The paper states that the leading anti-Jewish paper, *Der Hammer*, says the world war is Jews' work. D'Annunzio and Sonnino are both Jews, while another Jew, Dernburg, is betraying Germany in America. The *Tagblatt*, which is owned by Mosse, a leading Berlin Jew, challenges the Government to put an end to the mad attacks while German Jews are being killed by thousands with their Christian brothers on the battlefields.

## GERMAN STRIKE PROMOTERS IN AMERICA.

According to the New York Sun secret agents of the Germans, plentifully supplied with money, are actively engaged in a widespread plan to promote strikes among workmen employed in the different arms and munition factories in America. Some time ago they tried the plan of sending emissaries to mingle among the employees of the munitions industries in Great Britain in order to stir up discontent. The same plan is being tried in America. One strike of men employed on the new buildings of the Bridgeport Arms Works has been discovered by the officials of the Bricklayers Union on account of "its strange features." German agents are especially active among the New York dock laborers engaged in loading supplies destined for the Allies.

## RUSSIA'S FINE ARMY.

General de Witte, King Albert's special envoy to the Tsar and the Grand Duke Nicholas, returned to Havre last month full of enthusiasm for the Russian army, which he describes as the finest, the best disciplined, and the bravest he has ever seen. The retirement which it has made this year, General de Witte says, are of no importance. The chief of the Grand Duke's Staff said to him: "Our army retreated as far as Moscow in 1812. When we retreat it is in order to make a better advance. We must go to Berlin, and we shall go there." General de Witte said that the same general informed him on May 14 that the abandonment of Przemyśl had been decided upon by the General Staff because henceforth the place was of no military interest. "The Russian army," General de Witte concluded, "well equipped and provisioned—and it should be so by now—will do wonders."

## "THE POISON WAR."

Mr. William Heinemann will publish this week a book called "The Poison War: Facts and Revelations," by Alfred A. Roberts. Mr. Roberts, who is a well-known toxicologist, a member of the Chemical Industries and a member of the Society of the Chemical Society of France, writes with expert knowledge of his subject.

His book contains a full description of the new horror which the Germans have added to warfare. He describes the machines for generating and distributing the poison gas, both on land and on sea, and the means taken to neutralise its effects.

He proves that the German military authorities have from the very beginning of the war deliberately poisoned the Allies troops by the employment of a most dangerous irritant poison in the composition of their artillery projectiles—namely, white or crystalline phosphorus, a poison the terrible effects of which do not manifest themselves until after the wound has healed.

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

PRICELESS SERVICE TO THE WORLD.

The *New York Times* in a leading article, makes a strong appeal for an immediate and powerful increase of the American Navy.

"England's Navy has been the world's bulwark of defence against an enemy described by Mr. Lloyd George as 'the most formidable antagonist that has ever attacked human freedom.'" The leader begins, asking what would have happened if the German Navy had destroyed the British Fleet or driven it to seek safety in British ports. The article continues:

"The priceless service of the British Navy to all the nations of the world, to ourselves, and to the cause of civilisation and human freedom in withstanding and crippling the sea power of a country that triumphant would have put us all in peril demonstrates beyond all possibility of further question the need of creating a strong American Navy."

## ENVER PASHA'S BOAST.

The United Press of America on June 7th published the following interview with Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, by its special correspondent in Constantinople, Mr. Henry Wood:—  
The Dardanelles to-day are impregnable, as Gibraltar, and more impassable than at any previous time. Seddul-Bahir, which was destroyed by the Allied Fleet, consisted merely of out-of-date fortresses which answered in no way the exigencies of modern warfare, were merely nominal obstacles to forcing the Straits. Meantime their place has been taken by a complete system of the most modern defences. We had ample time to instal these, and they have been constructed along the most advanced lines for resisting every possible arm of modern warfare. The Straits to-day are defended as never before. If they can be forced—which I doubt—it can only be at a cost and a sacrifice that can only be justified if their passage constituted one supreme end to the entire war. Meanwhile, by the help of God Almighty, we shall let no one pass them.

From the sides of the Bosphorus we are equally well defended, entirely apart from the new system of defences which have been installed there since the present attack began. We have now even greater and surer means of defence in our submarine fleet, and the efficacy of this has already been demonstrated by the sinking of the Russian flagship. A better defence from Black Sea attacks could not be provided, and the presence of the submarine destroys all hopes of Russia's ever effectively landing troops on the coast north of Constantinople. Transports would be sunk before they could approach our coast. They are equally efficacious in rendering impossible any naval action by the Russian Fleet against the fortifications of the Bosphorus. We feel the position of Constantinople can be considered absolutely unapproachable. The city will therefore continue, as in the past, the glorious capital of the Ottoman Empire.

## POISONOUS GAS.

## AMAZING GERMAN CLAIM.

A staff order which has been found on the Baura ascribes Germany's use of lethal gases to Divine inspiration. This curious document, according to a Warsaw telegram, runs as follows:

"God himself is with us and supports us. In our struggle with the whole world we have, by His dispensation, received into our hands a new and potent weapon, the gas with which we have vanquished our enemies. The sole object of our efforts is to assist the power and dominion of mighty Germany over Europe, and we must continue to fight till final and assured victory has been won. But two more months will not elapse before our enemies are subdued." The order concludes with an exhortation that no mercy should be shown to the Russians, who torture and kill German prisoners. It does not, however, state, says a Petrograd dispatch, whether it was also by Divine dispensation that on the Baura a few days ago the Germans were driven out of their trenches by their own lethal fumes, blown back upon them by the suddenly changing wind or, as stated by prisoners, the man who manipulated the charge of gas frequently succumb to its effects.

## SOLDIERS CRUCIFIED.

## WHAT A BRITISH STRETCHER-BEARER SAW.

A bandsman, now wounded in No. 2 Hospital at Exeter, has made the following sworn statement, which (says the *Mail*) was taken by Mr. James G. Owen, the Mayor of Exeter:—

"One day between May 1 and May 5, 1915, I was on duty as stretcher-bearer with my battalion, who were advancing on Hill 64, south-east of Ypres. While we were looking for wounded we passed an old barn at a distance of from fifty to a hundred yards.

"On the door of the barn we saw two men fastened with their backs towards the door and with arms outstretched. I thought that there were nails through the palms of their hands; some of the other men thought they were fastened with spikes through their hands.

"I do not think their legs were fastened. Their heads were hanging down towards their chests, so that we could hardly see their faces, but from what we could see the men appeared to have been only recently killed, as the flesh was not discoloured.

"In the case of one of them there looked to have been a fire lit under him, as his clothes were all black, and there was a heap of what looked like cinders beneath him. Both of the men on the door were in khaki, but we did not get close enough to distinguish to what regiment they belonged."

## "QUEEN ELIZABETH'S" FIRE.

## SHIP SUNK NINE MILES AWAY.

A naval officer attached to one of the warships operating at the Dardanelles, writing home to Belfast, says:

"We have and a few prisoners on board our vessel. The Germans amongst them were well dressed, hard looking men, while most of the men were scallywags, badly fitted out, their footgear being either rope-soled boots or Turkish slippers. Their rifles, however, were the very latest German pattern, except in the case of the Greeks and Arabs pressed into the fight, these having only the old Lee-Enfield, taking German ammunition. The most troublesome enemy are the snipers, many of whom have been found in dug-outs, branches of trees all over, and had painted himself grey all over, and had a long time to catch him.

"One great thing is that we can get our big guns at the enemy and so help our lads ashore considerably. The *Queen Elizabeth's* biggest haul for a single shrapnel shell is one camp, 500 soldiers, and six months' stores. She steams up and has a forenoon and afternoon shot most days, and bucks up the soldiers no end, for they pass the word, 'Come and see Lizzie kill Turks.' She sank a full transport nine miles away a few days ago, firing over a mountain.

"But you must not forget the other ships. The *Aggy Weston* (naval gun) was a field battery is worth notice. The battery was plunked first shot with a 9.2, a horse shifted 400 yards, and the men 200 yards, while, as for the gun, they were just not."

## THE CENSORSHIP.

## DEFINITION OF A "PRESS OFFENCE."

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of last month contains an Order in Council embodying the decision of the Government with reference to Press prosecutions which was announced in *The Times* of May 29th. This decision to create a central judicial authority to consider whether there shall or shall not be a prosecution was presumably the result of the representations made by journalists upon the inequitable effect of the procedure under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act and the regulations made under it, as exemplified by the Press prosecution at Portland.

The Order in Council declares that where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against the regulations which appears to the Director of Public Prosecutions in England, the Lord Advocate in Scotland, or the Attorney-General in Ireland, to be a Press offence, the case, instead of being referred to the competent naval or military authority, shall be referred to one of these officials, who shall decide whether it is to be proceeded with and whether it is to be tried by a Court of summary jurisdiction or by a Civil Court with jury, or under certain conditions, by a Court-martial.

"Press offence" is defined as follows:—  
The publication or attempted publication, or communication or attempted communication for publication, in any newspaper or other periodical, or any reprint of any part thereof, any information, report, or statement in contravention of the provisions of these regulations, and where the person alleged to be guilty of such an offence is also alleged to be guilty of any other offence against these regulations in relation to the information so published or communicated, or attempted, such other offence shall also be treated as a Press offence.

The Order adds that the decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, whether an alleged offence is a Press offence or is to be treated as a Press offence, shall be conclusive.

## WHAT "E11" DID.

## GRAPHIC STORY BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The *Daily Chronicle* published on the 5th ult. a most interesting account by an eye-witness of the raid by E11 on Constantinople.

"I suddenly noticed," he says, "about sixty yards from the landing-place, what appeared to be a stick floating upright in the water, and moving towards the bridge. The sight amazed me, as the current was obviously setting in a contrary direction. I looked hard, and saw a white trail gliding swiftly through the blue-green water. It instantly flashed through my mind that the object was a torpedo, and I rose hastily in my excitement, nearly upsetting the boat.

"I could clearly follow the course of the deadly engine as it made straight for a big Turkish army transport called the *Stamboul*. There was a shattering explosion, an enormous column of water was flung up, and the wounded ship settled down by the stern.

"A second explosion followed amidships of the transport, and in a few minutes nothing was to be seen but a tangled mass of half-submerged wreckage. A third torpedo hit the Custom House quay without, however, doing any damage. I took out my watch. It was 5.42 a.m.

## TERRIBLE COMMOTION.

"There was a terrible commotion on shore. The boatmen, instead of attempting to save life, ran as if for their lives. The bridge was suddenly teeming with police and soldiers rushing distractedly about, some firing rifles.

"The submarine meanwhile lay on the surface, shining in the sun, an officer on the look-out. The craft then sank beneath the water, and, with only the periscope showing, moved rapidly down stream. Shortly after there was a deep booming, and the wish of shells bursting all over the surface of the waters.

"The batteries on the hill behind Kassim Pasha and St. Sophia showered shells unintermittently for half an hour. It was a perfect waste of energy and ammunition, as the submarine was invisible.

"The artillery fire caused a terrible panic among the population, who thought the Allied Fleet had arrived. The incident, indeed, has greatly shaken the moral of the Turks, this effect being increased when the news spread with incredible swiftness that the submarine had sunk two other transports in the Sea of Marmora."

## THE WAY OF THE HUN.

## GRIM CONFESSION OF GERMAN BRUTALITY.

A correspondent sends to the *London Morning Post* the following extract from a report of a battle published in a German newspaper, the *Jauer'sche Tageblatt*, of October 18th, 1914, written by Corporal Klent, of the 154th Regiment, and confirmed by the lieutenant of the company, von Niemann.

The extract is quoted in the German book, "The 'Jaucouse,' Jauer is a small town to the west of Breslau.

A Day of Honour for our Regiment, September 24th, 1914.

We discover the first Frenchmen. They are popped down from the trees like squirrels; on the ground they get a warm reception with butt-ends and bayonets, and have no further need of a doctor. We are now fighting not with honourable foes but with insidious robbers. With a leap we are over the hedge. There they are in the hedges. On to them! No quarter is given. We shoot as we stand, free hand, or, at most, kneeling. No one thinks now of cover. We come to a hollow. Dead and wounded Frenchmen lie in masses around.

The wounded are done to death with stabs or blows, for we know that the second ones are at us in the back when we have gone by. There lies one full length with his face on the ground, but he is only feigning to be dead. The kick of a sturdy musketeer teaches him that we are here. Turning round, he appeals for quarter, but, with the words, 'Do you see, you B., that is how the things pierce?' he is pinned firmly to the earth. From close by comes the sinister sound of butt-ends and blows, which a man of the 154th catches down on a French baldhead. He wisely employs a French musket for the task in order not to destroy his own.

Men with specially soft feelings give the coup de grace to the wounded Frenchmen with a bullet; the others hack and stab for all they are worth. Bravely have our opponents fought; they were elite troops whom we had before us. They let us approach to within 30-100 metres; then, to our surprise, it was too late. They lie at the entrance to the leaf-covered huts with wounds slight or severe, waiting for quarter. Our brave musketeers save the Fatherland the heavy cost of feeding so many enemies.

## NEW HYMN OF HATE.

## KULTUR'S LATEST: "WIPE OUT THE NAME OF ITALY."

The *Fatherland*, the German-American publication, printed on behalf of Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary, publishes the following adjuration of our new ally:—

ITALY, 1915.  
Tear from thy brow the olive wreath! Thy laughter sickens to a leer; Behold thy honour fall beneath The hammer of the auctioneer. Now Cain shall claim thee for his own, And Judas keep thee company; Hell, when the blackest deeds are known, Shall hail the name of Italy.

These are not Caesar's Seven Hills, Nor this the land that Dante trod; A breed of ingrates plagued with ills, To mankind traitor and to God. Vesuvius speak with molten lead, Roll on her plains thy fiery sea, And, save for her immortal dead, Wipe out the name of Italy!

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[15]

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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

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## Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726]

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

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# HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. ENEMY MEMBERS EXPELLED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber room, at the Government Building, yesterday, at noon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G. (P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.) presiding. There were also present Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar (Gibb, Livingstone & Co.), Hon. Mr. David Landale (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), Hon. Mr. E. Shellim (David Sassoon & Co.), Mr. N. J. Stabb (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), Mr. G. T. Edkins (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire), Mr. E. H. Dodwell (Dodwell & Co.), Mr. W. Dickson (Chartered Bank) and Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Reiss & Co.), members of Committee. Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, (P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.), F. Graham (Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.), H. W. Kennett (China Borneo Co., Ltd.), W. E. Clarke (Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.), W. L. Pattenden (Gilman & Co.), R. Sheehan (Sheehan, Tomes & Co.), R. Henderson (Groom Island Cement Co.), J. A. Plummer (Bradley & Co., Ltd.), G. S. Gubbay (E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.), Archibald David (S. J. David & Co.), A. H. Skelton and D. Clark (Lane, Crawford & Co.), W. G. Humphreys (W. G. Humphreys & Co.), Evan Ormiston (Stewart-Brown), T. A. Loughlin ("Bank Line, Ltd.), E. H. Skott (H. Skott & Co.), C. M. G. Burnie (Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.), A. Beattie (W. R. Loxley & Co.), D. K. Moss (Alex. Ross & Co.), H. K. Ernani (N. Mody & Co.), H. P. White (Douglas, Lapraik & Co., Ltd.), Andrew Forbes (Harry Wicking & Co.), E. D. Haskell (David Haskell & Co.), G. P. Curry (Hongkong Gas Co., Ltd.), R. D. Harvey (British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.), C. Bond (Gandee Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.), A. R. Lowe (Lowe, Bingham & Matthews), A. G. Coppin (Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Milk Co.), M. S. Northcote (Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co.), Donald McDonald (D. MacDonald & Co.), W. H. Looker (Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston), T. E. Pearce (J. D. Hutchison & Co.), S. C. Jamall (S. C. Jamall & Co.), T. F. Houghton (Hughes & Houghton), J. M. Alves (J. M. Alves & Co.), W. A. Dewley (Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd.), F. C. Hall (Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.), Percy Smith (Percy Smith, Sath & Fleming), D. W. Craddock (Canadian Pacific Railway Co.), Mr. F. T. Tait, Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, and Mr. W. A. Hannibal.

The Chairman said that the resolutions which were to be put to the meeting had been before the public for the past ten days, and they clearly set out the reasons for that meeting. He thought there would be none who would dispute the soundness of the action taken by the Committee of the Chamber in bringing these resolutions before them. There was little to say on the subject, for the resolutions explained themselves. Dealing with the first resolution, it was clearly "inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole that any member who was the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a member." That was based on the constitution of the Chamber, and spoke for itself. He did not propose, when the Committee were first considering this meeting, to address the meeting at any length, but it happened that during the last few days he had met more than one personal friend who had recently been in touch with certain German residents in South China, and in consequence of what he had been told it appeared to him necessary in this time of national crisis through which we were passing that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce should put on record the view they took of the manner in which the war had been conducted by our enemies. When he had the honour of addressing the Chamber at the annual meeting in February, 1905, he referred to the deplorable war then in progress, and expressed the belief that the respect which all brave men must earn on the field for a courageous and generous foe would in due time form a solid foundation for a genuine friendship between those two who were then ranged against each other. That reference was, of course, to the war between Russia and Japan. They knew only too well that in the present war our foe had not been generous, though he was courageous. Our leaders both in the House of Lords and the House of Commons and elsewhere had over and over again stated the horror felt by the people at home, and he believed this also applied to people in the Overseas Colonies, at the barbarous

methods of warfare dictated to the Germans by Prussian militarism. We knew perfectly well that these views were not only shared by our own people and our Allies, but by practically the whole civilised world.

"We see," said the Chairman, "the whole of Belgium, through no fault of her own, except that she stood in the path of aggression marked out for herself by a greater Power, lying prostrate, but not subdued, her beautiful cities in ruins, her fertile lands laid waste, and her soil drenched with the blood of her massacred civil population. In imagination we see the tears and hear the sighs of those who have suffered even worse than death at the hands of the barbarous enemy who have overrun their country. We also, in imagination, hear the death-cries of women and children and unarmed people murdered in cold blood by the sinking of merchant ships and the bombardment of unfortified towns. These things will remain with us so long as we live, and can never be forgotten or forgiven."

We knew, continued the Chairman, that the Germans at home lived under a strict censorship, and we were not, therefore, aware whether any protest had been made by them against the methods adopted in carrying on this savage form of warfare. But there was still a very considerable German population in this part of the world, and as far as he knew nobody had ever ventured to raise his voice in protest against these atrocities. At the last annual meeting of the Chamber he referred to the German conduct of the war and the atrocities committed by the enemy. These atrocities had now been accentuated, and as he had said, no German subject had been heard to protest against them. Indeed there was very good reason to believe that some of them had rejoiced in what had been done. We were told that some of them looked upon the use of asphyxiating gas, that brought a lingering and most painful death to many of our brave men, as another sign of the efficiency and prowess of their invincible Army. They had rejoiced over the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and the murder of women and children, and the bombardment of open towns by vessels of war as instances of the might of their "great" High Seas Fleet, of which we had heard so much and up till now had seen so little. Therefore, he thought it was only right that we in Hongkong should join others of our nation in expressing horror and detestation of these things, and that we ought to let our quondam friends know that we saw in their silence agreement with what was being done. Therefore, in the future, unlike the Russians and Japanese, to whom he referred previously, where an honourable war brought about friendship, we could never again resume our old footing with those who had tacitly endorsed the actions of their leaders, and we could therefore only hold them, in part at all events, equally guilty with those who had ordered and those who had carried out these abominations. (Applause.)

He had seriously considered the advisability of making these remarks, and the applause just rendered was satisfactory as endorsing what he had said. (Applause.)

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution:—

"That, in the opinion of this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber, it is inconsistent with the purposes for which the Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent with the obligations of the Chamber towards the Government, and inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member."

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That closes the business of the meeting, gentlemen, and I am very much obliged to you for giving us such hearty support.

Since the outbreak of war Middlesex alone has recruited eleven Territorial battalions.

When a wounded soldier was operated on in the Royal Berkshire Hospital for an injury to his thigh it was found that a piece of shrapnel had carried into the wound a portion of the man's trousers pocket and with it several coins, which were successfully extracted.

## HONGKONG MEN AT GALLI POLI.

### WELL-KNOWN FOOTBALLER KILLED.

Mr. H. F. Carmichael (of Carmichael & Clarke) has received a very interesting letter from Colour-Sergeant Major T. H. G. Brayfield, his former partner, who went Home and enlisted in the Royal Engineers when Mr. Carmichael came out to relieve him here. Sergeant Major Brayfield, who is attached to one of the Naval Divisions in the Dardanelles, gives tidings of the death of Mr. T. E. S. Robson, who until the spring of last year was assistant Deck Manager at Taikoo, having joined Messrs. Butterfield & Swire in 1910. He was a brilliant Rugby footballer, and rendered yeoman service to the Hongkong Football Club, his play in the full-back position being consistently clever. He was quite a small player, but his fleetness and cleverness enabled him oftentimes to do what a man of greater bulk could never have accomplished. He was very popular among the Club members, as in other circles in the Colony, and his death will be generally regretted.

Sergeant Major Brayfield, writes:—"Having a few minutes in hand during a lull in the almost everlasting rain of shrapnel, I am taking the opportunity of dropping you a line. I had a pretty close call two weeks ago. I was out in the firing line to attend to an important section of our first line of trenches, which were about 300 yards from the Turkish lines, when a bullet got me. I was lying on my stomach, crawling back to our second line, and the bullet went through the top of my right ear, grazed my right temple, and cut through the brim of my hat. Luckily there is no harm done, and I shall have only a small scar."

"On the night of 27th May poor Robson was killed instantaneously. He was with others of his section in a night advance to assist in digging the infantry in after the advance, when a bullet caught him in a crouching position, entering at the shoulder and going out at the groin. He was buried on the following night about a mile and a half from Krithia, in a line drawn from Seddelbahr to Krithia. I shall miss him a lot, as I often used to go to his dugout and have a chat about Hongkong. Up to now in our Company we have lost three killed and 27 wounded. This is heavy for an Engineer Company, but we have made a splendid name for ourselves on account of the valuable work we have effected."

"It is very hot here, almost as bad as Hongkong, but dry. I expect we shall get it hotter still during the next four months, and in these heavy clothes we shall feel very uncomfortable."

In another part of his letter, Sergeant Major Brayfield says that his section landed at Gabatepe soon after the Australians cut a road up the side of a mountain, and hauled up two 15-pounder guns. After finishing the road, they re-embarked on the transport and were landed again at the beach at Seddelbahr. Since then they had done almost every kind of engineering, dug trenches, run up barbed wire in front of the firing line, dug wells and laid on a water supply, built incinerators, surveyed the country, etc., while on May 6th and 7th they joined in with an infantry Company in a general attack, when the Turks were driven back another couple of miles.

"While writing this," he mentions, "a chunk of shrapnel shell, four inches by three, with jagged edges, whizzed past me and landed on the ground five yards away. This is the sort of thing that goes on day after day."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE IMPERIAL ARMS OF GERMANY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

HONGKONG, July, 12th 1915.

SIR,—To-day the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has removed the Hun firms from its books, as all British Institutions, Societies and Clubs have done. The German Arms still remain to be removed from the bank in Queen's Road. Will the powers that be only reflect for a moment and think what the Hun Government has done and is doing; think of the *Lusitania*, of Lord Mersey's Enquiry into the loss of the *Falaba*, at which it was proved that the Germans (whose coat of arms we take such great care of in Hongkong) jeered at the drowning men and women.

We allow to-day the arms of this abominable nation to be flaunted in the faces of the people of Hongkong—French and Belgians as well as British. Somebody is to blame.

D.C.

## SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

We are informed by Mrs. Ethel Bowley, Hon. Treasurer, that the net proceeds of the Sale amounted to \$4,054.44, as shown by the annexed account.

In addition to the donations already mentioned the thanks of the Committee are due to Nestlé's Anglo-Swiss Milk Company for milk to the Hongkong Daily Press, South China Morning Post, China Mail and Hongkong Telegraph and Messrs. Moutrie & Co. for gratuitous advertising, to Miss Wilkinson for prizes, and to the following for money gifts:—

Sir R. Ho Tung's children, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Mrs. Brotherton Barker, Mr. R. Sheehan, Mr. T. L. Perkins, Hon. Mr. Shellim, Hon. Mr. Thomson, Mr. Hollingsworth, Mr. W. Dowley, Mr. C. B. Brooke, Father Augustin, Mr. Melbourne, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. Joseph Gould, "M.N.C.Y. Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. A. H. Hewitt, a Friend for Belgians in Belgium, Mr. H. G. Sandford, Dr. Black, Mr. Bulmer Johnson, Mrs. Pollock, and Mr. G. M. Young.

All connected with the sale wish to thank Mrs. Stabb for her untiring energy and generous usefulness. Every department received help from her and every worker encouragement. It was largely due to her influence that all the helpers looked upon the sale as a labour of love, and gladly undertook the hard work involved.

Thanks are due, also, to Mr. Stabb, who was unceasing in his aid, and was to a great extent responsible for the financial success of the sale.

| RECEIPTS.                                    | \$         |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Donations                                    | 740.00     |
| Entrance money                               | 99.55      |
| Tea Room (net proceeds—per Mrs. Chatham)     | 327.90     |
| Sale of Bags, etc.                           | 966.15     |
| Raffles                                      | 1,556.60   |
| Auctions                                     | 271.00     |
| Scouts Sale of flags and Scout Demonstration | 65.48      |
| Sweet stall (per Miss May)                   | 153.78     |
| Parcel wrappings                             | 2.50       |
| Fish Pond (per Miss May)                     | 50.80      |
| Iran Tub (per Miss Craddock)                 | 43.85      |
| Surprise packets returned                    | 25.95      |
| Fortune-telling                              | 15.50      |
| Exchange                                     | 3.43       |
|                                              | \$4,209.59 |

EXPENSES.

|                                              |            |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Printing, advertising, toys, etc.            | \$245.15   |
| Balance paid into Hongkong and Shanghai Bank | \$4,054.44 |

ETHEL BOWLEY,  
Hon. Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1915.

## TENNIS LEAGUE.

### WIGWAM v. H.K.C.C.

Played on the former's ground on Saturday with the following result:—

Hewitt and Maas (H.K.C.C.) beat Le Breton and Sewell 6-5; beat Humphreys and Lambert 6-5; beat Pedersen and Dreyer 7-4.

Murphy and Cary (H.K.C.C.) beat Le Breton and Sewell 7-4; beat Humphreys and Lambert 8-3; beat Pedersen and Dreyer 7-4.

Hall and Leigh Bennett (H.K.C.C.) lost to Le Breton and Sewell 4-7; beat Humphreys and Lambert 6-5; beat Pedersen and Dreyer 7-4.

H.K.C.C. 88 games; Wigwam 41.

## H.K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following team will represent the H.K.C.C. in this match to-morrow on the former's ground:—

H. Hancock and C. J. Hewitt; L. N. Murphy and F. W. Cary; R. F. Hall and M. M. Maas.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

COURT ORDERS BY MAJOR-GEN. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

1.—Parade for Tuesday, 13th instant, 5.30 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Centre and Left Sections M. G. Co. Company Drill and Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Lecture at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. (except N.C.O.s and men on duty at Kowloon on 12th instant)—Musketry exercises and skirmishing on Cricket Ground.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

DETAILS.

2.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until 17th instant: Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty: Capt. Churchill.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night: No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

Officer on duty: Capt. Murray Scott.

Orderly Officer until 17th inst. Lieut. Rees.

Orderly Sergeant until 17th inst. Sergt. Longmire.

Note.—Greatcoats (or raincoats) are not to be carried by guards in future, except in bad weather.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RESIGNATION.

Constable O. F. Ribiero is permitted to resign forthwith.

RECRUITS' PARADE.

Wednesday, July 14th.—Recruits and backward men of the British, Portuguese and Indian Platoons as detailed by Platoon Commanders, under Sergeant-Major.

The following men of No. 3 Portuguese Platoon are ordered to attend:—

E. E. Omond, L. G. Xavier, H. J. Alves and F. Reza.

Friday, July 16th.—Recruits and backward men of Chinese Platoons under Crown-Sergeants Mow Fung and J. M. Wong. The Sergeant-Major will supervise.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE,

# CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$5.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF BALLS. CADDY BAGS. CLOCK GOLF GOLF PAINT. TEES. CAPTIVE GOLF, ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[2]

## WE

ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

# A SPECIAL LINE

IN

DRAB LINEN,

COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

GROSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS,

29, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[662]

# BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

# "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU. AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

**A** SHIFT ENGINEER (Marine Engineer Preferred) is required at the Electric Company's Generating Station. No objection to married man.  
First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchai, Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [749]

## WANTED.

**B**Y an Import Firm of Merchants an Experienced **COMPRADORE**. Security required. Good inducement for a suit the man.  
Apply to—Box 449, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [750]

## WANTED.

**A** PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT SALESMAN for a Store, must be smart, good address, and not more than 25 years of age.  
Apply—Box No. 13, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [751]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**MESSEURS. HUGHES & HOUGH** have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1915, at three o'clock P.M., at their Auction Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

## THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Situate at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong and known as SHAIKWAN LOTS Nos. 58, 129, 378 and 391 in Four Lots.

**LOT 1**—Comprises 2 well-built Dwelling-Houses known as Nos. 15, 17 and 19, Main Street and Nos. 18, 20, 22 and 24, Praya Shaikwan West.

**LOT 2**—Comprises all those well-built Dwelling-Houses known as Nos. 15, 17 and 19, Main Street and Nos. 18, 20, 22 and 24, Praya Shaikwan West.

**LOT 3**—Comprises a Piece or Parcel of Ground and Foreshore containing an Area of 2,070 square feet, a well appointed site for Buildings or Ship Building Yard.

**LOT 4**—Comprises a Piece or Parcel of Ground and Foreshore containing an Area of 2,700 square feet now used as a Ship Building Yard and Slip.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from **MESSEURS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON**, Solicitors, Des Vaux Road Central, and also from **MESSEURS. HUGHES & HOUGH**, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [752]

## IMPORTANT AUCTION OF LAND IN SWATOW.

**L. MOORE & CO., LTD.** (Established 1874) Having been favoured with instructions of the estate of FRANK HARRY HYDE (in Bankruptcy), will sell by Public Auction within their Sale Rooms.

On TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1915, at 4 P.M. precisely, THAT VALUABLE AND VERY DESIRABLE PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Foreign Settlement of Swatow and known as the site of the Swatow Hotel (which Hotel was recently destroyed by fire).

PARTICULARS:—The Land is held under one Foreign and two Chinese title deeds.

The Area of the Land is 3,120 SUPERFICIAL FEET.

THE NORTH boundary measures 52 FEET and is bounded by property of the Estate of Dicks & Co.

THE SOUTH boundary measures 52 FEET and is bounded by a 15 Foot Road.

THE EAST boundary measures 60 FEET and is bounded by the Maritime Customs property.

THE WEST boundary measures 60 FEET and is bounded by a 16 Foot Road.

The property is in the heart of the Foreign Settlement and comprises one of the best business sites in the port.

CONDITIONS OF SALE may be obtained on application to the Office of this paper or direct from THE AUCTIONEER.

SEALED BIDS, as advertised, to be held in Shanghai, and in order to give purchasers non-resident in Shanghai an opportunity to bid Sealed Offers in SHANGHAI TAIPEI will be accepted, which Offers will be opened in the rostrum at the time of the sale and in the presence of the Trustees.

**L. MOORE & CO., LTD.**, 45, Hongkong, Shanghai, Auctioneers. [753]

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

**NOTICE.** FROM this date or until further Notice during my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. BURNIE will Act as Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board, **C. MONTAGUE EDE**, Secretary, Hongkong, 8th July, 1915. [742]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

**NOTICE.** FROM this date or until further Notice, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. BURNIE will Act as Secretary of the Society.

By Order of the Board, **C. MONTAGUE EDE**, Secretary, Hongkong, 8th July, 1915. [743]

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

**A** N EUROPEAN ENGINEER for H.M. Tug "CHERRUB" Rate of pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week.  
Apply to—**CHIEF ENGINEER**, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [741]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(BRITISH SECTION).

## NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents at the Peak the Train at present advertised to leave SHUM CHUN at 9.30 P.M. (arriving at Kowloon at 10.15 P.M.) will on and from WEDNESDAY, July 14th, leave SHUM CHUN at 9.06 P.M., arriving at SHUM CHUN at 9.32 P.M., and arrive at KOWLOON at 10.15 P.M.

By Order, **H. P. WINSLOW**, Manager, Kowloon, 8th July, 1915. [744]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, situate on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1915, at NOON, when the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be altered in the manner following:—

"That the following Clause be inserted after Clause 38, viz:—

"38A.—Any Member who is adjudicated bankrupt, or who compounds with his creditors under the provisions of any Act relating to Bankruptcy, or whose name is officially published as an outlaw, or who is the subject of a notice of arrest, or who is the subject of a notice of removal from the Public Service with disgrace, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club, and shall forfeit all right to the use of, or claim upon, any property in the Club; but it shall be lawful for the Stewards, on the written application of such Member, after enquiry, to restore his name to the books of the Club and the Member so re-admitted shall not be called upon to pay any Entrance Fee."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order, **T. F. HOUGH**, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [745]

## NOTICE.

**WE** beg to say that our late father, **LU HAK MING**, alias **LU TAK SING**, alias **LU TUNG SHAU**, a native of Ping Yuen district, Kwong Tung, who was poor when young, and who proceeded to Ipoh, Perak, and Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work mines for many years, succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money, which was sent back to his native country and invested in real estate, i.e. over Sixty Houses for Shops in Swatow and Mei Yuen district, and over Twenty Houses, Shops and Schools, together with over Three Thousand Acres of Agricultural Land. These properties were all registered in the Magistrate's Yamen of Ching Hoi Mei-yuen and Ping-yuen, title deeds being held for them and tax regularly paid in respect of them.

Unfortunately, our late father died on the 23rd day of the Eleventh Moon last year in his native country, Ping-yuen district. There are seventeen sons of the deceased and each of us is entitled to a share of the said property. The first son, named **LU YUK HO**, died some time previously and left two sons named **LU HIN WAN** and **LU YAU WAN**; the second son was named **LU YUK LEUNG** alias **LU KET PANG**; the third **LU YUK KO** alias **LU FUK NGOM**; the fourth **LU YUK KAI** alias **SHING CHAI**; the fifth **LU YUK WAH**; the sixth **LU YUK FOK** alias **LU KAI MI**; the seventh **LU YUK CHOW** alias **LU CHIA PING**; the eighth **LU YUK SHU** alias **LU CHAI**; the ninth **LU YUK HING** alias **LU MI**; the tenth **LU YUK CHING** alias **LU SUT TING**; the eleventh **LU YUK TOI**; the twelfth **LU YUK YUNG**; the thirteenth **LU YUK KWAI**; the fourteenth **LU YUK WONG**; the fifteenth **LU YUK CHEUNG**; the sixteenth **LU YUK MING**; and there are also six or seven grandsons.

As we have so many near relations, it is feared that among them there may be one or two who might secretly contest the estate. All we brothers, therefore, had a meeting and decided that no one be allowed secretly to sell or mortgage the said property. We therefore beg to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact, that the said property cannot be mortgaged or employed as security for obtaining loans of money secretly, and if any of our brothers should have secured any loan on such security the creditors should demand the repayment of it from the one who is responsible for it, otherwise we will not be held responsible for any debt contracted.

Signed:—**LU YUK NGO**, **LU YUK LEUNG**, **LU YUK KAI**, **LU YUK CHOW**, **LU YUK SHU**, **LU YUK HING**, **LU YUK CHING**, **LU YUK TOI**, **LU YUK YUNG**, **LU YUK KWAI**, **LU YUK WONG**, **LU YUK CHEUNG**, **LU YUK MING**, **LU YUK FOK**, **LU YUK WAH**, **LU YUK KO**, **LU YUK LEUNG**, **LU YUK CHOW**, **LU YUK SHU**, **LU YUK HING**, **LU YUK CHING**, **LU YUK TOI**, **LU YUK YUNG**, **LU YUK KWAI**, **LU YUK WONG**, **LU YUK CHEUNG**, **LU YUK MING**, **LU YUK FOK**, **LU YUK WAH**, **LU YUK KO**, **LU YUK LEUNG**, **LU YUK CHOW**, **LU YUK SHU**, **LU YUK HING**, **LU YUK CHING**, **LU YUK TOI**, **LU YUK YUNG**, **LU YUK KWAI**, **LU YUK WONG**, **LU YUK CHEUNG**, **LU YUK MING**, **LU YUK FOK**, **LU YUK WAH**, **LU YUK KO**, **LU YUK LEUNG**, **LU YUK CHOW**, **LU YUK SHU**, **LU YUK HING**, **LU YUK CHING**, **LU YUK TOI**, **LU YUK YUNG**, **LU YUK KWAI**, **LU YUK WONG**, **LU YUK CHEUNG**, **LU YUK MING**, **LU YUK FOK**, **LU YUK WAH**, **LU YUK KO**, **LU YUK 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# THE WAR.

## THE BATTLE OF GALICIA.

### RUSSIANS MORE THAN HOLD THEIR OWN.

### DESPATCH FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

#### REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF INDIAN LOYALTY.

#### KING GEORGE VISITS THE FLEET.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### DESPATCH FROM FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH.

#### THE GAS SURPRISE AT YPRES.

LONDON, July 11th.  
Field Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch dealing with events from April 6 to June 16th, which is especially interesting as covering the first experience of the enemy's employment of gas, shows it to have been far more extensive and more effective than hitherto realised.

Sir John French, at the outset, regrets that the fighting during the period was characterised on the enemy's side by cynical and barbarous disregard of the usages of civilised warfare and a flagrant violation of the Hague Convention, which materially influenced the operations in the neighbourhood of Ypres until experience suggested effective counter measures, which had since been so perfected as to render the gasses innocuous.

#### THE SURPRISE AT YPRES.

The despatch describes in the greatest detail the gallant defence of Ypres and district following upon the French retirement eastward of Ypres, which was entirely the result of the surprise and confusion of the first experience of gas; and the battle at Festubert from May 9 to May 25. Both affairs make long stories of ding-dong fighting, of capture, loss, and recapture of trenches, marked with much gallantry.

Sir John French specially mentions the valuable services of General Sir Douglas Haig for successfully handling the First Army throughout the Festubert battle and General Plumer for his fine defence of Ypres throughout the arduous and difficult operations in April and May, all reflecting the greatest possible credit.

#### SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF THE NEW ARMY ARRIVE.

Sir John French reports the arrival of several divisions of the New Army and says that though they have as yet little experience of fighting, he is of opinion they will prove a valuable addition as they are well-officer and equipped. The artillery are quite fit for employment in the line as their shooting is extremely good. In April and May several divisions of Territorials who had also joined, were employed offensively and defensively and everywhere proved to be thoroughly reliable and efficient.

#### THE WORK OF THE FLYING CORPS.

The Field Marshal praises the ever-increasing ingenuity and skill of the flying corps. There have been more than sixty combats in the air during the period in question, in all of which not a single British aeroplane had been lost. These flights were almost invariably over or behind the German lines. Only one hostile aeroplane had been brought down in our territory, but five had been wrecked on German territory and many chased down and forced to land on most unsuitable ground.

#### THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

LONDON, July 11th.  
The Hamburg-Amerika Steamship Line denies the report in the Scandinavian Press that it has declared its insolvency.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### REMARKABLE EXPLOIT BY PATHANS.

#### A GERMAN MANOEUVRE THAT FAILED.

LONDON, July 10th.  
Reuter's Agency has received information of a remarkable exploit by Indian troops.

One hundred of the Pathan Infantry, under a native officer, were captured by the Germans and sent to Constantinople in the hope that they would join the Turks.

They somehow escaped, and after a march of four months safely reached Kabul where they were well received. After resting, they will rejoin their regiment in India.

#### KING VISITS THE FLEET.

LONDON, July 11th.  
The King has been visiting his fleet and at the conclusion of the visit sent the following message to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:—

"After two most interesting days I leave with feelings of pride and admiration for the splendid force you command. I had pleasure in seeing the greater portion of the officers and men of the fleet. I realise the patient, determined spirit with which you have faced long months of waiting and hoping, and I know how strong a comradeship is linking all ranks. Such a happy state of things convinces me that whenever the day of battle comes my Navy will add fresh triumphs to its old glorious traditions."

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS DEFEATED AT SEVERAL POINTS.

PARIS, July 11th.

The British repulsed a German attack, which first gained a footing in some of the elements of the first line, but was driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

A communiqué adds that the battle for Souchez continues. A German night counter-attack was defeated.

There were particularly violent cannonades in the region of Nieuport, on the Aisne and the Bois-le-Prêtre.

#### LATER.

The evening communiqué records a comparatively quiet day of intermittent cannonading, except in the Forest of Apremont, where an enemy attack was easily repulsed.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS USING DEADLIER GASSES.

#### RESPIRATORS PROVE INEFFECTIVE.

LONDON, July 11th.

The Russian Red Cross Society has been informed that the Germans in certain regions are using gasses which are both denser and travel more swiftly, and hence are deadlier. Many deaths have been reported and the respirators have proved ineffective.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

#### "RUSSIANS MORE THAN HOLDING THEIR OWN."

PETROGRAD, July 11th.  
The Russians are still more than holding their own in the battle in Galicia. The communiqué records very heavy fighting around the hill and village of Bystritsa, some 30 miles southward of Lublin. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance at the outset and even advanced slightly, but when the Russian reinforcements arrived they forced the enemy to retreat in great haste and disorder. Elsewhere the Austro-German attacks have been easily repulsed. The enemy attempted the offensive at Zlotopol and several times reached the entanglements, but were repulsed by rifle-fire and counter-attacks.

#### SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN SORTIE AT OSSOWIEC.

PETROGRAD, July 11th.  
A communiqué states that the garrison at Ossowiec made a sortie on Friday night and destroyed the enemy's saps. Fighting continues on the front, Josefow-Brynaw, south of Lublin. A vigorous enemy counter-attack was repulsed with a loss of 900 prisoners and three maxim guns.

#### THE STRANDING OF THE "NUBIA."

COLOMBO, June 24th.  
The following telegrams are extracted from Southern papers:—  
The greatest effort yet made is now in progress to pull off the *Nubia*. The British India steamer *Santinha*, assisted by two harbour tugs and two steam launches, is making a supreme combined attempt, but some hours must elapse before it is possible to pronounce it a success or failure. The position, without being hopeless, is grave, and those conducting the operations are not very sanguine.

Another indication of the official recognition of the hopelessness of the *Nubia's* position was revealed yesterday by opening the inquiry into the cause of the stranding, the proceedings being in camera. Authoritative information is to the effect that on June 25 there was about twenty feet of water in the vessel, while it is reasonable to assume that the *Nubia* has shipped more water since then. It has officially ascertained that the number of deaths in connection with the operation is three—all members of boats' crews of the Master Attendant's Department, who lost their lives through the capsizing of the boats they were rowing. A large quantity of the jettisoned cargo of the *Nubia* is being washed ashore between Hendula and Ugombo. A staff of officers from the Ceylon Customs Department is attending to the picking up of this cargo and having it sent on to the ware-houses at Kocheikkadde.

#### ARMY COMMISSIONS FOR SHANGHAI MEN.

Mr. H. E. Middleton has been given a Commission in Kitchener's Army and has been posted to the 12th Service Battalion, the Essex Regiment. Lieut. Middleton resigned his Commission in the Maxim Battery, S.V.C., last November, while at Home on leave. He is at present in training at Oxted, Surrey.  
Major R. N. Bray, formerly S. V. C. Commandant, is now at the front, commanding the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.  
Mr. R. F. Bayly, of Shanghai, has been gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Connaught Rangers.  
Mr. A. Mitchell, of the Shanghai Municipal Council Electricity Department who left for home recently, has received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 11th Service Battalion Gordon Highlanders and is now training with the battalion in the South of Scotland.

#### GERMAN PROPERTY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In a reply to Sir John Harwood-Banner which was circulated on May 26th Mr. Runciman says:—Extensive steps have already been taken by the Government to obtain a return and register of enemy property in Great Britain as is evidenced by the fact that the returns already made to the Public Trustee as custodian show the existence in this country of some £97,000,000 of property belonging to the enemy. The Public Trustee has already co-operated with British creditors in assisting them to utilize the machinery provided by section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act for the purpose of obtaining payment of debts due to them by enemies out of the property in this country of such enemies, and the question of introducing legislation to extend the provisions of the Act is at present under consideration. In considering this disposition of enemy property in Great Britain due regard will be had to what is done with British property in enemy countries.

According to the *Vorwärts*, General Posen has prohibited the further publication of the Socialist newspaper *Görlicher Volkszeitung* because the paper in an editorial protested against the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*.

#### ANOTHER WEST RIVER DISASTER.

#### FEARED LOSS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES.

From the necessarily few particulars which we have been able to glean from skippers of the West River boats and others it seems evident that the West River and the many towns and villages in the vicinity have been visited with the most disastrous of the many floods which have devastated that part of China. Early last week the heavy rains led to rapid rises in the river and the villagers became alarmed. The additional rains led to a further rise, the banks were unable to withstand the strain, and now a large and populous area is under water and many thousands of people must have been drowned. How many lives have actually been lost as a result of this flood it is impossible to say, and until the water subsides little can be done in the way of rescue work. Numerous villages and small towns have been submerged, and the inhabitants who have moved away out of reach of the waters are in a starving condition. Already efforts are being made to relieve them in the way of providing rice, several ship-loads being sent from Hongkong yesterday to the stricken area.

Yesterday a *Daily Press* representative saw the skipper of the *Lintan*, which had just arrived from the West River. He stated that never in his whole experience of the river had he seen such floods; they exceeded in depth and dimension the disastrous floods of last year, when thousands of people lost their lives and enormous damage was done to property and crops. At Wuchow, he said, the water had risen to a height of 79 ft. 3 in., which was several feet higher than the floods of last year. Everywhere there seemed to be water and the loss of life must have been terrible. It was the same all the way down the river; a vast sheet of water revealing here and there the tops of houses and trees and heaps of wreckage. "At many parts," he said, "the people came out on the banks shouting and waving for us to stop; they were afraid of the wash of my ship. But we had to go at a certain speed to enable us to keep going with any degree of safety. At one village, which was partly submerged, the surviving villagers hailed us to stop by beating drums and so on. We could not do so and then the poor devils died at the water's edge, going over the ship. It is in a fearful state up there; far worse than last year's flood. On several occasions, when we had been driven from our usual course, we passed over the top of submerged houses and trees. What must have happened to the poor villagers—I do not know. The loss of life must have been terrible."

The skipper added that the dyke at one village had burst and this must have added considerably to the death roll. It was the same all the way down the river; water and general devastation of property with heavy loss of life. Last evening the *Lintan* left for the West River with a cargo of rice and also with orders to stand by and render all assistance possible.

Canton has not escaped the floods. An officer of the *Sheng Shih*, which arrived here from Canton yesterday, said that part of the Shamen was flooded to a depth of 2 feet, a happening unknown in the experience of old residents. Many parts of the city were also under water and many boats containing families have been washed away. The Bund was flooded under water and the road leading from the station was also flooded. Many lives have been lost among the boat population and rescue and relief work is proceeding.

The same story was told by the skipper of the *Lieure*. All the way down the West River he saw nothing but flooded and submerged towns and villages and the surviving villagers on the banks calling for help. The loss of life, he says, must be fearful and there are many thousands of people starving.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, said that he had received particulars regarding the actual flood; but he had been informed that relief work was already being carried out by a Chinese Society in Canton who have \$100,000 in hand for this purpose. Mr. Ross also informed our representative that he had received a telegram from another Society in which they said that the See Lam dyke, which was only repaired last year, had caved in, and that the people had nothing to eat and no place in which to sleep. They also appealed for immediate assistance. Mr. Ross added that already several cargoes of rice had been dispatched and the West River Relief Fund, though earmarked, would be used should necessity demand. He understood the floods were the worst which had been experienced in the history of the West River and the loss of life must be considerable.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

HONGKONG, 12th July, 1915.

SIR,—I am prepared to receive subscriptions for this Fund to relieve sufferers from the unprecedented flood which has overtaken them. Men, women, and children are starving, as they have lost their all. All sums will be placed to the credit of this Fund with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., and handed over to any authorized Committee to deal with same. My subscription thereto will be \$100.—Yours, etc.,

H. PLAYFAIR.

3rd floor, Hotel Mansions.

#### INSPECTION OF POLICE RESERVES.

The members of the Police Reserve were inspected by H.E. Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., on the Parade Ground in front of Murray Barracks yesterday. The parade was under the command of Deputy-Superintendent of Police (R.) F. C. Jonkin, and the General was accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Heslop, O.R.A., and Major Lawder. H.E. The Governor, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), Hon. Mr. McI. Messer (Captain-Superintendent of Police), Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (Deputy-Superintendent of Police), Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education) were among the spectators.

After the general salute, instead of the usual battalion drill, exercises were carried out at the request of the General in phylons, under the sergeants in command. In the course of these there were one or two "incidents" which were as much a source of kindly amusement to the onlookers as of embarrassment to the platoon commanders and the rank and file, but, these notwithstanding, the Police Reserve, in their smart uniforms, presented the appearance of a very workmanlike body of men.

The Police Reserves were eventually formed up in front of the General, who briefly addressed them. General Kelly expressed the gratification he felt when H.E. The Governor asked him to inspect them, and he congratulated His Excellency upon the very valuable addition to the armed forces which the Police Reserve formed. He also congratulated the Police Reserves on their smart turnout and appearance, and specially congratulated them upon having such a smart and energetic officer at their head as their Commander.

#### HONGKONG CHINESE CALLED TO THE BAR.

Mr. Chan Tsun Nin, eldest son of Mr. Chan Siu Ki, the well-known and popular Secretary of the Chun On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of this Colony, has passed his final at Oxford, obtaining an Honours Degree. It was only in November last that we announced that Mr. Chan Tsun Nin had passed his Bar Final and been called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Mr. Chan has been in England for only a little over four years and must have studied arduously to attain the present result. He was formerly a pupil in St. Stephen's College, and, before leaving for England had passed the Oxford local examinations here. He is returning to the Colony shortly, and we hope he will meet with every success.

#### TRIAL BY ORDEAL IN YUNNAN.

#### PLUNGING FOR A COIN IN BOILING WATER.

A correspondent, writing to the *Y.C. Daily News* from North Yunnan, mentions among other things the following incident:—

Some Chinese workmen were engaged in putting up some school buildings in connection with missionary work. A twenty-cent piece was missing one day, and the owners, the carpenters, accused the masons of theft. The masons stoutly denied the charge and then there was an appeal to trial by ordeal. At night when the missionary was not about, a large iron pan of boiling water was got ready, and into this a half dollar was thrown. The selected representative of the accusing carpenters first put his hand and arm into the water and took out the coin. Then the head mason had to follow suit. The carpenter's arm received no injury, but the mason was so badly burnt that it was many weeks before he could resume work. I examined the two arms and do not know why one was badly burnt and the other escaped injury. The carpenters concluded that the mason was guilty and claim that the missing coin was returned to them on the quiet while they were sleeping. Such trial by ordeal is quite common in these parts.

#### CHINA ASSOCIATION'S SCHOOL OF CHINESE.

We are glad to learn that the China Association's incorporated school of practical Chinese at King's College continues to make progress. During the past year 40 students attended the classes for one or more terms. This number is the largest on record. Of the students seven received appointments in connection with banks and mercantile houses in China, three joined the Chinese Maritime Customs, two entered upon missionary service, and three were prospective missionaries. Nineteen students presented themselves for examination in June. One interesting circumstance may be noted, viz., that two Chinese, one a lady, the other a gentleman, both born out of China and educated in Europe, applied to the school for instruction in their native language. The lady was accorded high marks at the annual examination. The Rev. S. B. Drake, the Acting Professor, in his report remarks that he has been assured by Chinese residing in London that probably one half of the Chinese living in England do not possess an effective knowledge of their own language.

L. and C. Express.

#### A PRIZE COURT CASE.

#### THE "NINGHOW" (PART CARGO EX.).

In this case in the London Prize Court the Crown claimed *inter alia* the condemnation of parcels of vegetable tallow shipped at Chinese ports in the British steamship *Ningchow* on the ground that they were enemy property. The President (Sir Samuel Evans) said that the packages of tallow were seized by the Customs officer at Liverpool on October 29th, 1914. The claimants were the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., London, and Thornton & Fehr, of Baltic House, London, tallow brokers, who were British subjects. The vessel in which they were laden arrived at Liverpool on August 17th, 1914. The Yokohama Bank were indorsees and holders of the bills of lading representing the goods at the time of the shipment and at the time of their arrival at Liverpool, and were, at all material times up to the contracts of sale, the pledgees of the goods in respect of advances amounting to £2600 made on security of this pledge. These advances had been made before the war. The rights of the bank had therefore to be regarded on principles applicable to *ante-bellum* conditions as nothing happened subsequently which affected these rights.

The pledgers were enemy subjects, Messrs. Schnabel Ginner & Co. They had contracted to sell the goods to a British firm (Messrs. MacAndrew, Moreland & Co.), which declined to take up the goods, after the declaration of war, from enemy subjects. Thereupon the bank, as pledgees, proceeded to deal with the goods. It was admitted by counsel for the Crown that the enemy subjects, who were the pledgers to the bank, were in default and that the bank, as pledgers, by reason of such default and after the requisite notice to their pledgers, become entitled to exercise their power of sale, in order to make the pledge effective, before the goods were seized as prize. The bank accordingly entered into two contracts of sale with Messrs. Thornton & Fehr, dated October 14th and October 22nd, 1914, and his lordship now ruled that the goods should be released to them.

#### ATHLETICS IN SHANGHAI.

#### WEEKLY GAMES IN HONGKONG PARK.

A decision which will be hailed with keen satisfaction by Shanghai athletes, says the *N.C. Daily News*, was come to at a meeting held by a number of people interested in the development of track and athletic games. The meeting was held in the Far Eastern Committee office, 4, Quinsan Gardens, when a discussion of ways and means of helping athletics in Shanghai took place. A plan was suggested for a more permanent organization, but as this will take some time to develop, a provisional committee was appointed to hold games at the Hongkong Recreation ground every week throughout the summer. Mr. J. H. Cocker was the elected Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. A. H. Swan and Mr. Gorio Yanagiya members.

This Committee was asked to conduct games at 6 o'clock each Wednesday evening, to ask for no entry fee nor promise any prizes. The games are for the purpose of giving athletes a chance to train during the summer months. Records will be kept of the places won by the competitors, also scoring on the all-round basis, so that when entering all events can be rated by points made as well as by place in each event.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF ANTUNG.

#### THE QUESTION OF BRITISH CONSULAR REPRESENTATION.

A good many business men in China think that a British consular representative should be re-appointed to Antung. It seems that the post was originally established in 1907, but "temporarily" discontinued in 1908. As a matter of fact, it has remained vacant ever since. The attention of the China Association was called to the matter by its Shanghai branch, and in December last year the Committee wrote to the Foreign Office as follows:—"The increasing importance of Antung and the advantages which the Japanese have recently acquired there in the reduction of duties and discrimination in railway rates, tend, in the opinion of our Shanghai branch, to make an adjustment of the position from a British point of view most desirable. The Committee is in entire agreement with this view, and suggest the re-appointment of a resident British Consul at Antung at the earliest moment which His Majesty's Government may consider opportune. The reply to this letter, dated April 30th, 1915, is stated, is confidential, and for that reason cannot be published. It is apparent, however, that the question has received very careful consideration, both in London and at Peking, and the decision arrived at is that there is no justification under existing conditions for the re-opening of the Consulate at Antung—a decision which, in the light of the information supplied, the Committee cannot contest."

General von Donop, who has been mentioned in recent cables is 55 years of age and has been head of the Ordnance Department and fourth military member of the Army Council since 1913, entered the Royal Artillery in 1880, and reached the rank of Colonel in 1906. He has held the appointments of Professor of Artillery, R. M. Academy, Woolwich; Superintendent of Experiments, Shoeburyness; Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery; and Director of Artillery at the War Office, 1911-1913.







# THE CREDIT SYSTEM IN GERMANY.

## GERMAN PAPER AND THE GERMAN SWORD.

[BY A NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE TIMES.]

Before the war Germany seemed to be the most progressively prosperous country in the world. Not a book but a library would be needed to describe the foundations on which her fabric of world-wide trade was reared.

In foreign countries the close connection between German foreign policy and German business has rarely been understood. German bankers, traders, and manufacturers habitually worked with what seemed a dangerously narrow margin of capital and credit. As the supply of German capital was insufficient for the rapid extension of German enterprise, foreign capital was constantly borrowed and used to bolster up a system designed to compete with the leading countries. When, as in 1911, international complications caused that capital to be withdrawn or withheld, the whole credit system of Germany received a severe shock. Then some of the more adventurous banks failed, with disastrous consequences to customers and investors. Such mishaps aroused anger in Germany. The feeling that it was disgraceful that "decadent" countries like France should have more than enough capital, while go-ahead Germany was obliged to borrow it, lay behind the threats often made by German financiers and industrialists that, unless France freely lent her money, the armies of Germany would go to Paris and fetch it.

It has been said that a kind of tacit pact existed between the German Army and the German business world. "Make us strong and we will make you rich," declared the men of the sword to the men of the counting-house and the factory. It was only after the attitude of France in the Morocco crisis of 1911 had proved that the sword of Germany, or rather, the threat of using it, was no longer a business asset that the prospect of a European war came seriously within sight. Germany, as a business community, saw that unless the German credit system, which had been based upon the military triumphs of 1870-71, could be reinforced by fresh victories it might collapse, and in the best event, have to be placed on a sounder footing.

The great test of the German system came with the outbreak of war. At first public confidence in the banks was severely shaken. The run on the banks, the withdrawal of hundreds of millions of marks and the frantic realization of securities, revealed the danger that threatened the whole structure of credit. Everybody seemed to doubt the solvency of his neighbor; no one could foresee what the next few days would bring forth. The leaders of the financial world were themselves very anxious. Bank notes were almost everywhere regarded with suspicion, if not actually refused. Ruin seemed to stare the business community in the face. The banks paid out paper money to depositors but commercial credit was suspended.

### WAR CREDIT BANKS.

Not until the German armies had advanced through Belgium into France did confidence begin to return. Even then doubt and caution reigned where credit had formerly been freely given. A number of industrial and commercial companies warned their customers not to count upon credit. Though the banks did not as a rule demand repayment of pre-war advances, they made no fresh advances except for the payment of wages and other pressing needs for the actual carrying-on of business. At last the authorities devised means of meeting the situation and of adapting industrial and commercial life to the new conditions.

Reference has been made in a former article to the war organization of industrial and agricultural credit. Another step was the establishment of the Imperial Loan Fund, some of whose functions were described yesterday. The suppression of official transactions on the Stock Exchange and the cutting-off of imports and exports made it imperative to create for the holders of securities and of goods some possibility of transforming their belongings into liquid capital. This was one of the main objects of the Imperial Loan Fund. The fund, however, could only give credit upon securities or commodities. Such credit was plainly insufficient. Another class of war credit banks was therefore founded. Their prototype was the Berlin War Credit Bank, established by the other big Berlin banks, which, by a third of the capital, and by business firms which supplied the other two-thirds. The Imperial Bank is represented on the board of directors and has given the War Credit Bank a discount credit now said to amount to £10,000,000 sterling. As the War Credit Bank has been constituted to promote public welfare, its maximum dividend is fixed at 4 per cent. After the war, surplus profits are to go to the relatives of men who have fallen in the field.

War Credit Banks of this kind now exist in most of the Federal States. Their principal function is to provide the public with personal credit. They grant loans upon notes of hand endorsed by two or more other persons. This personal credit is now extensively used. It will in the long run probably prove to be a two-edged sword.

Besides these institutes there are large numbers of war credit banks in which municipalities and local districts are interested. Their chief object is to support the middle classes and the smaller trades during the war. Other specialized institutes do a class of business more strictly defined. Thus there is a Life Insurance Mortgage Bank, which grants loans not only to holders of life policies but also to the insurance companies, whose resources have been strained by the

numerous claims arising out of the war and are not in a position to realize their assets. There are special loan banks which lend money on second and third-class mortgages, provided the owners of the mortgages can prove that their wants are due to the war. These loans are granted up to one-fifth of the amount of a mortgage. There are further special institutes of credit for theatrical enterprises and for other professions whose members are suffering from the war. In short, the country is covered with a network of institutions organized on a large scale to meet the needs of the population—except, perhaps, those of the working classes, who, however, have credit arrangements of their own. Nothing has been overlooked and no means neglected of upholding credit within the country. Yet inside and outside Parliament pressure has lately been put upon the Government to widen the sphere of credit or the trading lower classes; and it appears that the larger manufacturing and trading concerns are in straits. They are relying more and more on advances from Government Departments. Not only are the banks overloaded with paper securities, but businesses, large and small, are burdened with heavy amounts of war loan and other paper.

It may seem strange that these difficulties have not yet had any real influence upon public confidence. The explanation is that though the people may have lost faith in a really overwhelming victory, they not only hope but believe that the enemies of Germany will have to pay for her losses. To this surprise I found this view expressed even in the banking world. One well-known banker admitted that the German war loans already amount to £275,000,000 sterling, carrying an annual interest of £23,000,000. "There will," he said, "be more war loans, but our enemies will pay it all back."

This optimism is not shared by the highest financial authorities. Their confidence is less marked. The president of the Berlin Handelsgesellschaft, one of the strongest German banks, made a significant remark when referring to a special reserve called "War Burden and war damages reserve," which his bank had put aside. He explained that it had been created not for the war, but for the peace, "because it is impossible to know what peace will bring." Another leading financier said that the value of securities and other assets had been so written down that further losses seemed inconceivable. "But," he added, "it is better not to prophesy until peace has actually been signed."

These are the men most intimately acquainted with the details—and the dangers—of the enormous edifice of credit erected by Germany for the purposes of the war. Deep in their minds seems to lie the conviction, as yet unexpressed, that unless the worth of the German sword—the security on which the future of the whole nation has been mortgaged—is fully realized by sweeping victory on the battlefield, the first result of the struggle will be an economic catastrophe the like of which the world has never seen.

## THE "LUSTANIA" VICTORY.

### HUNGARIAN AUTHOR'S HORROR AT THE DEED.

There have been several indications that the sinking of the *Lusitania*, crowning triumph of German "Kultur," has not met with approval in Austria-Hungary. M. Sander Nadas, an eminent Hungarian author and journalist, has expressed his horror in the *Pesti Post*, and a Hungarian correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives a verbatim translation of the article, "for," as he says, "it is worth while recording what Germany's own Allies have to say about her methods of warfare, when the Censor is absent-minded or—perhaps of the same opinion."

We make the following extracts:—The German papers tell me I should rejoice over this German "victory," but, though I have always heeded what the papers say, this time, somehow or other, I could not obey. I turned pale at the idea that an English-planned German-made submarine had torpedoed the *Lusitania*, that two thousand people were shrieking in the water as they tried to avoid the inevitable death.

How could these unfortunate souls be blamed for going about their business? Why had they to suffer because there is war between nations, and because a mad student murdered the Crown Prince of Austria, or because Austria deemed it necessary to begin a punitive expedition against Serbia? Why had these poor children to suffer because Germany, whose England so much that words cannot be found to express it? Why had these children to be thrown into the water?

When God or fate brought about the destruction of the *Titanic*, one questioned the Divine goodness. When men do so, even if the whole German Press shrieked it into my ears, for in reading the details of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, all the horrors of death seemed to pass before me. I could only weep over it, and not rejoice. Whether the people were English or Americans, one can only pity them, and curse the hand that brought it all about.

With reference to the arrest of the spy Rosenthal, it is alleged that German officials have made a practice of forging the American seal or bogus American passports. Washington, says the *Times* correspondent, is anxiously awaiting further information. It is feared that, if the crime is proved, it may enhance the difficulties of the international situation.

Of the 2,436 old Harrovians who went to the front, 128 have been killed, 130 wounded, and forty-four are missing or prisoners; two have won the V.C. Colonel E. W. Alexander, R.F.A., and the late Lieutenant Moorhouse, the aviator, seventeen have been decorated by the French Republic and four by the Czech Republic have received the D.S.O. and 108 have been mentioned in despatches.

## THE DARDANELLES.

### GALLIOLI CAMPAIGN AND RUSSIAN MUNITIONS.

[BY COLONEL F. N. MAUDE, C.B.]

Mr. Churchill's speech at Dundee rang with the true swing of conquest when he spoke of our coming triumph in the Dardanelles, and I can only regret that the telegraph has not brought us the news in confirmation, for which I have been waiting all day. In all warlike operations there is only one thing the outcome of which can be predicted with the same degree of certainty as the future in civil life, and that is the fall of a fortress once besieged by an army backed by a people resolved enough to support it, and from the day we effected our landing, the Gallipoli Peninsula became a fortress for the purpose of this campaign.

The essence of success in all siege operations lies in the superior firepower of the assailants which enables them to keep under the fire of the defence to such a degree that masses of troops can be brought up under cover for a final assault. As I have often quoted in these articles, it used to be said in the palm days of siege warfare under Vauban that "any sapper who got killed in a siege deserved to be tried by court-martial for ignorance of his duty," and the same idea underlies our sieges now, provided we have the time to undertake them with the same methodical attention to detail.

On the battlefield time is the essence of the contract, and men are sacrificed by tens of thousands to buy the time the leader needs. The present undertaking is in its nature halfway between a formal siege and a battle, for time, though not all-important, is nevertheless so very much the essence of the whole matter that we are justified in risking heavy losses to secure the prompt reopening of the Straits for our ulterior purposes. A single failure, even a second and a third one are small evils compared with the magnitude of the stakes we are playing for, and though I certainly do not anticipate even a single failure, yet a succession of them would not for a moment shake my conviction that the resolution to attack the Dardanelles, whoever was responsible for it, showed a truer appreciation of the whole problem of international strategy in which we are involved than any other step yet taken by any one of the Allies.

### THE SHORTAGE OF MUNITIONS.

The Russian evacuation of Przemyśl gives additional point to my remarks; for as our correspondents assure us, this time at least with ample justification for their opinions, the Russians have been overpowered locally by a concentration of shell fire to which they could make no adequate reply. Now, what better reply can be made to those who ever since the war began have been seeking to persuade our Allies that our help was not to be relied on, than the fact that our Government has been engaged ever since the beginning of last March in endeavouring to open up a safe passage for all these supplies at the very earliest opportunity, and the greater our efforts the more completely will confidence in our good faith be established.

Had we followed the advice of those who have been howling for the recall of the expedition on the ground that concentration or dissemination is the fundamental principle in war, we should have given our enemies just the solidarity they required to break up the solidarity of the Alliance. They would have pointed to our efforts to build up an enormous army as dictated only by a desire to act as final arbiters when our Allies had bled themselves to death in single-handed opposition to the Central Powers, and how could we have rebutted the charge in a convincing manner had we not given the proofs of our loyalty by attempting the formidable enterprise we have taken on our hands?

The conduct of a great alliance is by no means altogether the affair of generals and admirals; far deeper causes are often involved which need the higher standpoint given by Cabinet rank before they can be completely appreciated, and for that reason the wise soldier or sailor entrusted with a task does not criticise his superiors, because, if he has kept his balance of judgment during his career, he knows that each higher rank in the whole official hierarchy is always in possession of more of the facts than the one next below him. It is not a question of relative ability or technical knowledge, but merely because each higher rank has absolute knowledge to guide his decisions where the lower rank has only conjecture behind him.

## BRITISH AIRMAN'S GRAND FIGHT.

### HOW 13 ENEMY AEROPLANES WERE BAFFLED.

One of the most thrilling experiences which ever befel an aviator happened some time ago to a member of the British Flying Corps. It is only one of the many deeds of courage and bravery during the war which have not yet been recounted.

The aviator set out from the neighbourhood of Dunkirk on a scouting expedition, and when nearing the German lines encountered an Aviatik machine, to which he gave fight. The Germans, seeing that the British aviator was having the best of the duel, immediately sent out a fleet of twelve aeroplanes to deal with him.

The enemy swarmed round him on all sides and poured in a hot fire from their machine-guns. Despite their numbers, however, the British aviator was unable to bring him down, and the Englishman, suddenly circling high above them, sent two crashing to the earth with well-aimed shots from his machine-gun. Then, taking advantage of his superior altitude, he flew back towards Dunkirk, pursued by the enemy's air fleet. The German machines soon gave up the chase, and the British aviator safely reached port. He collapsed on landing and had to be taken to hospital. There for three days he lay in a state of raving delirium as a result of the terrible strain, but he has now recovered, and is now back flying at the front.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

**STAMPA.**  
Cassia, British str., 3,000, P. A. Robinson, 9th July—Tientsin 2nd July, Ballast Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
CHINHUA, British str., 1,339, Sidford, 9th July—Manila 6th July, General Butterfield & Swire.  
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 740, K. Murakami, 8th July—Swatow 7th July, General—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha and Co.—Chinchee.  
DAINTYAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,139, Tanaka, 7th July—Tientsin 2nd July, General—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha and Co.—Chinchee.  
DEUTAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, F. Bing, 8th July—Bangkok 25th June, General and Co.—Chinchee.  
HAICHING, British str., 1,265, Passmore, 10th July—Swatow 9th July, General—Douglas Lapsrak & Co.  
HEIKO MARU, Japanese str., 2,207, Nakamura, 7th July—Mitsui 1st July, Coq. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
HONGKONG, French str., 242, A. Marguerite, 8th July—Hohow 2nd July, General—A. R. Marty.  
HUX, French str., 730, A. Cornilissen, 9th July—Kwangchow 8th July, General—A. R. Marty.  
IYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,691, K. Okamoto, 6th July—Mojji 27th June, General—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha.  
KEIZO MARU, Japanese str., 1,180, Imazumi, 10th July—Haiphong 9th July, General—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha.  
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, McArthur, 7th July—Shanghai 4th July, General—Chinchee.  
LAISAN, British str., 2,224, Mooney, 3rd July—Rangoon 27th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
MAUSAN, British str., 1,84, G. H. Alcock, 29th June—Sandakan 23rd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
MEXICO, British str., 3,170, N. A. Starkey, 7th July—Seigon 3rd July, General—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha.  
NIOBEREN MARU, Japanese str., 1,400, S. Suzuki, 8th July—Touane, General—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha.  
PINA NANO, British str., 1,102, Flashman, 10th July—Saigon 6th July, General—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha.  
QANTAR, British str., 2,400, G. Hooker, 7th July—Bangkok 1st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
SHINKOKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,308, A. Ayabe, 7th July—Sydney, Coal—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha.  
TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,890, J. Hamada, 10th July—Manila 6th July, General—Osaka—Shosen Kaisha.  
SINKIANG, British str., 1,618, C. C. Williams, 9th July—Shanghai 6th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
TAIYUAN, British str., 2,000, P. W. Grierson, 10th July—Melbourne 5th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
TILLYWONG, Dutch str., 3,061, A. Oldenburger, 5th July—Manila 2nd July, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
TOKYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,294, J. Nakamura, 3rd July—Mojji 25th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,732, Yamakata, 6th July—Wakamatsu 20th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
WINGANG, British str., 1,267, Lishman, 6th July—Hongay 3rd July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 24th July:  
Noon—Hong Kong Jockey Club Extraordinary General Meeting.

## ON SALE.

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Miss Alameda Castro  
Master d'Almeida  
Mr. G. E. Anderson  
Dr. Baker  
Mr. J. H. Baring  
Mr. H. Murray Pain  
Mr. E. B. Bellios  
Mr. C. D. J. Bell  
Mr. G. O. Bowman  
Mr. S. B. Brockmeyer  
Capt. L. Casel  
Mr. F. M. Caster  
Mr. B. Chetman  
Mrs. Cornhillman and child  
Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Davis  
Mr. A. A. Dobbs  
Mr. W. A. Dowley  
Miss M. E. Duffy  
Mr. H. O. Ehrenfeld  
Dr. Filippow  
Capt. & Mrs. E. M. French and child  
Mr. J. Gibb  
Mrs. Glister  
Mr. V. Goulbourn  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gould  
Mr. C. L. Goodrich  
Mr. M. H. Gritten  
Capt. T. P. Hall  
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hauball  
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, and family  
Mr. W. J. Hodge  
Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Irving  
Mr. E. M. Joseph  
Mr. E. Joseph

### PAK HOTEL.

Miss Lambert  
Mr. A. Liston  
Mrs. Marriott  
Dr. McKean  
Mr. & Mrs. Moss and child  
Mr. & Mrs. E. V. Mitchellmore and child  
Mrs. R. B. Pendergast  
Mr. T. L. Perkins  
Mr. H. N. Pountney  
Major Fyne, R.E.  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Ralphs  
Mr. A. Sinclair  
Mrs. Skinner  
Mr. C. Skott  
Mrs. Squaw  
Mr. & Mrs. Grano Smith  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay Smith  
Mr. E. W. Tidall  
Mr. G. Tidall  
Mr. J. A. Traha  
Mrs. Mrs. Vanden Pol

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. E. Almond  
Condr. Borden, U.S.A.  
Mr. & Mrs. B. oulin  
Mr. & Mrs. Bunn and child  
Mr. W. Bud, e  
Mrs. I. eale & child  
Mr. H. E. Cas  
Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Che. g  
Miss J. L. Cook  
Miss J. F. Cooke  
Mrs. G. M. & J. F. Cooke  
Mr. A. Courne  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Deatlin  
Miss T. Douglas  
Mr. F. F. Duckworth  
Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Dutton  
Mr. W. Y. Elson  
Mrs. A. Foy  
Mr. C. Fris  
Mr. T. M. Gregory  
Mr. & Mrs. Hammes and child  
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Hongkong, 21st January, 1915



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,059, H. Chesaki, 12th July—Mojito 6th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DAIICHI MARU, Japanese str., 890, J. Konishi, 12th July—Haiphong 10th July, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

FOREMONT CASTLE, British str., 3,243, J. N. Craven, 12th July—Shanghai 8th July, General.—Doddwell & Co.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., 1,111, Monro, 12th July—Tientsin 7th July, General.—Ohlson.

HANGSANG, British str., 1,350, S. Wilde, 12th July—Saigon 7th July, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANDARIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,660, S. Suzuki, 12th July—Mito 7th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SUWA MARU, Japanese str., 1,092, T. Murai, 12th July—London 8th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TYDEUS, British str., 4,800, W. K. Wallace, 12th July—Singapore 7th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIZAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,212, N. Goto, 12th July—Dairen 4th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerlund, 12th July—Shanghai 7th July, General.—Ohlson.

YCHOOW, British str., 1,308, H. Sommer, 10th July—Swatow 9th July.—Butterfield & Swire.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,216, Jones, 12th July—Shanghai 9th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
July 12th.

KEIJO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., for Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

July 12th.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., for Canton.  
TAISHUN, Chinese str., for Canton.  
YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. Tydeus reports: Fine weather and smooth sea throughout.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Suwa Maru, from London, for Hongkong, Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Poed de Olivares, Mr. J. M. Johnson, Mrs. O. Weiss and infant, Dr. J. G. Hoister, Mr. V. Berge, Miss J. S. Thomas, Miss E. A. Reeve, Mrs. A. B. MacLennan.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. Eastern left Sydney for this port (via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, and Manila) on 23rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th July.

## MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. Sargola sailed from Calcutta on the 1st July, and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

## INDO-CHINA LINE.

Namsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 20th July.

## INDIA LINE.

Indraamha, from Madras, is due in Hongkong end of July.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. Aldenham left Sydney for this port (via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, and Manila) on 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 2nd August.

The str. Oriental left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant, a.m., with outward-English mails, and is due here on the 15th instant at about noon.

## ORDER AT ONCE.

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Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

| DESTINATION                               | VESSEL'S NAME    | FLAG & REG. | BERTH | CAPTAIN              | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO          | TO BE DESPATCHED           |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL            | SARDINIA         | Brit. str.  | —     | J. T. Jeffery        | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | On 17th inst. at Noon.     |
| LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL            | KASHGAR          | Brit. str.  | —     | A. N. Rivers, R.M.S. | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | On 30th inst. at Noon.     |
| MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.    | KAMO MARU        | Jan. str.   | —     | Shimizu              | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 15th inst. at Noon.     |
| MARSHALLS VIA PORTS                       | V. CIOTAT        | Frech. str. | —     | —                    | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES         | On 17th inst.              |
| VIETNAM & TACOMA VIA KURUNG, & S'PAT B.O. | CITY OF HONGKONG | Brit. str.  | —     | —                    | THE BANK LINE, LIMITED        | On 25th inst.              |
| VIETNAM & TACOMA VIA KURUNG, & S'PAT B.O. | TACOMA MARU      | Jan. str.   | —     | T. Hamada            | OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA          | On 15th inst. at 3 P.M.    |
| NEW YORK BOSTON VIA SUEZ CANAL            | SAYO MARU        | Jan. str.   | —     | K. Asakawa           | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.    |
| GENOA, LONDON AND HULL                    | EGREMONT CASTLE  | Brit. str.  | —     | F. T. Jones          | DODWELL & Co., Ltd.           | About 13th inst.           |
| SEATTLE                                   | GLENTURET        | Brit. str.  | —     | —                    | SHAW, TOMES & Co.             | About 19th inst.           |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.     | SHIRAKI MARU     | Jap. str.   | —     | A. G. Stevens        | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | To-day, at 10.30 A.M.      |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.   | NIPPON MARU      | Jap. str.   | —     | Emery Rice           | PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.         | On 20th inst. at 1 P.M.    |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.   | MONGOLIA         | Am. str.    | —     | —                    | TOTO KISEN KAISHA             | On 27th inst. at Noon.     |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.     | SHIRYO MARU      | Jap. str.   | —     | —                    | PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.         | On 3rd Aug. at Noon.       |
| MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & OTHER PORTS VIA JAPAN | ANYO MARU        | Jap. str.   | —     | —                    | TOTO KISEN KAISHA             | On 15th inst. at Noon.     |
| DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.     | GUJARAT          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                    | THE BANK LINE, LIMITED        | On 25th inst.              |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS                          | TAIYUAN          | Brit. str.  | 1 m.  | P. W. Grierison      | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | To-day.                    |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA               | NIKKO MARU       | Jap. str.   | —     | Takeda               | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 16th inst. at 4 P.M.    |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA               | SHINJI           | Brit. str.  | —     | —                    | GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.        | On 22nd inst. at 11 A.M.   |
| JAPAN                                     | TIPODAS          | Dut. str.   | —     | —                    | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE         | On 23rd inst.              |
| Kobe & YOKOHAMA                           | KAWACHI MARU     | Jap. str.   | —     | Kurosaki             | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 19th inst.              |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA                 | HIYACHI MARU     | Jap. str.   | —     | Tominaga             | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 16th inst. at 10 A.M.   |
| WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN                      | SHIKO MARU       | Brit. str.  | 1 m.  | Shane                | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 17th inst. at 4 P.M.    |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA                 | SUWA MARU        | Jap. str.   | —     | Murai                | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | To-day, at 10 A.M.         |
| SHANGHAI                                  | SINKANG          | Brit. str.  | 1 m.  | J. M. Smith          | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | To-day, at 4 P.M.          |
| SHANGHAI                                  | YINGCHOW         | Brit. str.  | 1 m.  | E. S. Jones          | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst. at 4 P.M.    |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA                 | POLYNESIAN       | Frech. str. | —     | —                    | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES         | About 15th inst.           |
| SHANGHAI                                  | ORIENTAL         | Brit. str.  | —     | A. L. Valdes         | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | On 18th inst. at D'light.  |
| SHANGHAI                                  | CHONGKONG        | Jap. str.   | —     | Spencer White        | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 21st inst. at Noon.     |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & Kobe                     | KAMAKURA MARU    | Jap. str.   | —     | S. Homewood          | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 23rd inst.              |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & Kobe                     | SANUKU           | Brit. str.  | —     | Mine, R.M.S.         | DAVID BARROCK & Co., Ltd.     | On 23rd inst.              |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA           | NOBE             | Brit. str.  | —     | D. Aubrey            | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | About 23rd Aug.            |
| ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY          | SOBU MARU        | Jap. str.   | —     | A. Kobayashi         | OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA          | On 1st inst. at 10 A.M.    |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW                    | SAIKO MARU       | Brit. str.  | 2 h.  | W. O. Passmore       | DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.         | To-day, at 2.30 P.M.       |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW                    | SAIKO MARU       | Brit. str.  | 2 h.  | A. H. Stewart        | DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.         | On 16th inst. at 2.30 P.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | KATAY            | Brit. str.  | 2 h.  | J. W. Evans          | DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.         | On 20th inst. at 2.30 P.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | CHINHOA          | Brit. str.  | 1 m.  | G. Finlayson         | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | To-morrow, at Noon.        |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | WINGANG          | Brit. str.  | —     | J. H. Lishman        | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 17th inst. at 3 P.M.    |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | TAMING           | Brit. str.  | —     | S. Tokuhime          | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 23rd inst. at 4 P.M.    |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | YUENHANG         | Brit. str.  | —     | P. Rolfe             | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 24th inst. at 3 P.M.    |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | DAIJI MARU       | Jap. str.   | —     | K. Murakami          | OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA          | On 16th inst. at Noon.     |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | YUENHANG         | Brit. str.  | —     | Torada               | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 21st inst.              |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | YUENHANG         | Brit. str.  | —     | E. J. Todd           | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | To-day, at 3 P.M.          |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | YUENHANG         | Brit. str.  | —     | E. A. Matthews       | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 25th Aug.               |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | YUENHANG         | Brit. str.  | —     | Imatsumi             | OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA          | To-day, at Noon.           |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | YUENHANG         | Brit. str.  | —     | J. B. Evans          | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | To-day, at 10 A.M.         |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                     | YUENHANG         | Brit. str.  | —     | Mathews              | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 30th inst. at 7 A.M.    |

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|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| SANDAKAN                     | "MAUSANG"  | Tuesday, 13th July, Noon    |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | "LAISANG"  | Tuesday, 13th July, 3 P.M.  |
| MANILA                       | "WINGSANG" | Saturday, 17th July, 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI                     | "HANGSANG" | Sunday, 18th July, 11 A.M.  |
| HAIPHONG                     | "TAKSANG"  | Tuesday, 20th July, 7 A.M.  |
| SHANGHAI                     | "CHOYSANG" | Wednesday, 21st July, Noon  |
| MANILA                       | "YUENHANG" | Saturday, 24th July, 3 P.M. |

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1915.

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KOREA TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 1 P.M.  
SIBERIA TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 1 P.M.

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Agents.  
Hongkong, 3th July, 1915. 1336

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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"SARDINIA,"  
Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 17th July, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MONGOLIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KRIVA," due in London on the 29th August, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—  
J. E. HEWETT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1915. 1337

## GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW &amp; Co.) LIMITED.

## For GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

## THE Steamship

"GLENTURET,"  
Captain F. T. Jones, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 12th July, 1915. For freight and further particulars, apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. 1338

## For SEATTLE.

THE s.s. "SHINSEI MARU" will be despatched about the end of July. For Freight and particulars, apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. 1339

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer  
"KASHGAR"  
Arrived Hongkong, on 5th July, 1915, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
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Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. 1340

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| FOR                                          | STEAMERS        | TO SAIL          | REMARKS                   |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| SHANGHAI                                     | ORIENTAL        | About 15th July. | Freight and Passage.      |
| LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL               | SARDINIA        | Noon, 17th July. | See Special Advertisement |
| LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL               | KASHGAR         | Noon, 30th July. | Freight and Passage.      |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI, and YOKOHAMA | Capt. D. Asbury | About 26th Aug.  | Freight and Passage.      |

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

Hongkong, 8th July, 1915.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

| FOR                     | STEAMERS   | TO SAIL               |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI                | "SINKIANG" | On 13th July, 4 P.M.  |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "JINSHUA"  | On 14th July, Noon.   |
| HAIPHONG                | "KAIPONG"  | On 15th July, 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI                | "YINGCHOW" | On 16th July, 4 P.M.  |
| WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN  | "HUICHOW"  | On 17th July, 4 P.M.  |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "TAMING"   | On 20th July, 4 P.M.  |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915

TELEPHONE 35.

AGENTS.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

| FOR                                  | STEAMSHIP  | CAPTAIN             | LEAVING                          |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN. | "HAICHING" | Capt. W. C. Parnore | TUESDAY, 13th July, at 2.30 P.M. |
| (Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)          | "HAIMUN"   | Capt. A. H. Stewart | FRIDAY, 16th July, at 2.30 P.M.  |
|                                      | "HAITAN"   | Capt. J. W. Evans   | TUESDAY, 20th July, at 2.30 P.M. |

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

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Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA," 5182 tons, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and MOJI on 23rd July.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.,

AGENTS.

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Hongkong, 7th July, 1915.

# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MANILA SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

| STEAMER    | ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA | LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EMPIRE     | 15th July.                     | On 22nd July, 11 A.M.        |
| EASTERN    | 2nd Aug.                       | On 9th Aug., 11 A.M.         |
| ALDENHAM   | 23rd Aug.                      | On 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.        |
| ST. ALBANS |                                | On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.       |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigeration Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

AGENTS.

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# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer     | Displacement Tons and Speed. | Leave Hongkong.     |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000—18 knots              | TUESDAY, 13th July. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000—21 knots              | TUES., 27th July.   |
| CHIYO MARU  | 22,000—21 knots              | TUES., 24th Aug.    |
| TENYO MARU  | 22,000—21 knots              | TUES., 14th Sept.   |

Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

|                       |           |                         |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| FIRST CLASS TO LONDON | £71.10... | RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120. |
| " " " NEW YORK        | £60. ...  | " " £96.10.             |
| " " " SAN FRANCISCO   | £45. ...  | " " £68.                |

Passengers purchasing Japan-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamer of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamer   | Displacement Tons and Speed | Sails              |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| ANYO MARU | 18,500—15 knots             | Friday, 10th Sept. |

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

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TELEPHONE 291.

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

| For                                                     | STEAMER    | To SAIL                |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transshipment)     | POLYNESIEN | On 16th July.          |
| HOMEWARD                                                |            |                        |
| MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transshipment) | ATLANTIQUE | On 17th July.          |
|                                                         | POLYNESIEN | On 24th July.          |
|                                                         |            | On 7th Aug., at 1 P.M. |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Room 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915.

TO KOBÉ \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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# OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer "TACOMA MARU" ... T. Hamada ... THURSDAY, 15th July, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kichayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at 10 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "DAIJIN MARU" ... K. Murakami ... THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kichayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG DIRECT.

Steamer "KEIJO MARU" ... IMAIZUMI ... TUESDAY, 13th July, 10 A.M.

Steamer "DAIGI MARU" ... T. Koshiki ... THURSDAY, 15th July, at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,

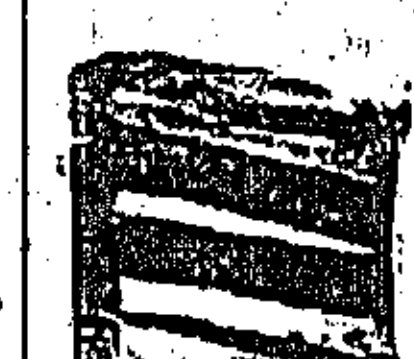
MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION                                                                          | STEAMERS      | TONS   | SAILING DATES                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID             | KAMO MARU     | 15,000 | THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon.    |
|                                                                                      | KASHIMA MARU  | 20,000 | THURSDAY, 29th July, at Noon.    |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA | SADO MARU     | 12,500 | TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 P.M.    |
|                                                                                      | AWA MARU      | 12,500 | TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 4 P.M.    |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE           | NIKKO MARU    | 9,000  | FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.     |
|                                                                                      | HITACHI MARU  | 13,600 | TUESDAY, 17th August, at 11 A.M. |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON                                           | JINSEN MARU   | 8,000  | THURSDAY, 22nd July.             |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO                                            | KAWACHI MARU  | 12,500 | MONDAY, 19th July.               |
| KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA                                                                    | KAMAKURA MARU | 12,500 | THURSDAY, 22nd July.             |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ                                                              | HITACHI MARU  | 13,600 | FRIDAY, 16th July, 10 A.M.       |
| NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA                                                          | SUWA MARU     | 21,000 | TUESDAY, 13th July, at 10 A.M.   |

Wireless Telegraphy.

## PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

| Steamer   | Displacement | Leave Hongkong     |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------|
| KAMO MARU | 15,000 Tons  | Thurs., 15th July. |
| KASHIMA   | 20,000 "     | " 29th July.       |
| MISHIMA   | 16,000 "     | " 19th Aug.        |
| SUWA      | 21,000 "     | " 26th Aug.        |

FOR AMERICA.

| Steamer   | Displacement | Leave Hongkong    |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| SADO MARU | 12,500 Tons  | Tues., 27th July. |
| AWA       | 12,500 "     | " 10th Aug.       |

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &amp;c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 194.

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &amp;c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

| Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA | Steamers to COLOMBO | Leave SHANGHAI | Leave HONGKONG | Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON | Due at MARSEILLES | Due at LONDON |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| p.m.                               |                     | about          | about          |                                                          |                   |               |
| July 18                            | SARDINIA            | July 12        | July 17        | MONGOLIA                                                 | Aug. 15           | Aug. 22       |
|                                    | KASHGAR             | July 26        | July 30        | MALWA                                                    | Aug. 28           | Sept. 4       |
|                                    | MALTA               | Aug. 9         | Aug. 14        | PERSIA                                                   | Sept. 11          | Sept. 18      |
|                                    | NOVARA              | Aug. 23        | Aug. 27        | MOREA                                                    | Sept. 25          | Oct. 2        |
| Sept. 13                           | SARDINIA            | Sept. 5        | Sept. 10       | MALWA                                                    | Oct. 9            | Oct. 16       |
|                                    | NANKIN              | Sept. 19       | Sept. 24       | ARABIA                                                   | Oct. 23           | Oct. 30       |
|                                    | MALTA               | Oct. 4         | Oct. 9         | MOLODAVIA                                                | Nov. 6            | Nov. 12       |
| Oct. 23                            | NOVARA              | Oct. 17        | Oct. 22        | KEELER                                                   | Nov. 20           | Nov. 27       |
| Nov. 8                             | SARDINIA            | Nov. 1         | Nov. 6         | MEDINA                                                   | Dec. 4            | Dec. 11       |
|                                    | NANKIN              | Nov. 14        | Nov. 19        | MONGOLIA                                                 | Dec. 18           | Dec. 25       |

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

THE FARES TO LONDON and MARSEILLES are as follows:—

|            | 1st Saloon | 2nd Saloon | 3rd Saloon | Return |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|
| LONDON     | £70.       | £44.       | £24.       | £105.  |
| MARSEILLES | £66.       | £40.       | £20.       | £99.   |

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| STEAMERS | Leave YOKOHAMA | Leave SHANGHAI | Leave HONGKONG | Leave SINGAPORE | Due at MARSEILLES, if calling | Due at LONDON  |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| KASHGAR  | about July 19  | about July 26  | about July 30  | about Aug. 4    | about Sept. 6                 | about Sept. 15 |
| NORE     | Sept. 13       | Sept. 23       | Sept. 29       | Oct. 5          | Nov. 5                        | Nov. 14        |
| NELLORE  | Oct. 25        | Nov. 4         | Nov. 10        | Nov. 18         | Dec. 15                       | Dec. 22        |
| NAGOYA   | Nov. 8         | Nov. 18        | Nov. 24        | Nov. 30         | Dec. 30                       | Jan. 7         |

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £31 Single, £51 Return; 2nd Saloon £23 Single, £37 Return; 3rd Saloon £13 Single, £21 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £20 Single, £30 Return; 2nd Saloon £13 Single, £19 Return; 3rd Saloon £7 Single, £10 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

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